FISHMAN, Sh. I.

Fishman, Sh. I. -- "Large-Scale Photo-Theodolite Surveying in Railroad Work." Min Railways USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni Academician V. N. Obraztsov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

FISHMAN, Sh.I., inzh.

Surface stereophotography of railroad stations. Trudy LIIZHT no.165:44-49 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroads—Surveying)
(Photography, Stereoscopic)

FISHMAN, Sh.I.

Large-scale stereophotographic exploratory surveying in railroad construction. Geod.i kart. no.6:33-38 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Railroads—Surveying)

NIKITIN, Yu.F.; SMIRNOV, N.S.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.I.; FISHMAN, S.L.

Behavior of iron oxides during the interaction of iron with an enamel melt. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.126: 59-67 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Redaktor zhurnala "Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova" (for Nikitin).

FISHMAN, Sh.I.; GORDEYEV, Yu.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHOBAYKO, T.N., red.

[Optical theodolites; textbook] Opticheskie teodolity; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr. in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. tranp. im. V.N.Obraztsova, 1963. 11 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ORLOV, A.N.; FISHMAN, S.N.

Mechanisms of the self-duplication of elementary cell structures. Pt. 4: One possible mechanism for the replication of chain molecules. TSitologiia 2 no.1:68-73 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Otdel teoreticheskoy fiziki Instituta fiziki metallov AN SSSR.
(MOLECULES)

S/020/60/132/03/59/066
B011/B005

AUTHORS: Orlov, A. N., Fishman, S. N.

TITLE: On the Kinetic Mechanism of Reduplication of Chain Molecules

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 3, pp. 700 - 703

TEXT: According to the hypothesis (Ref. 3), desoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a carrier code of hereditary information. This information is determined by the order of purine- and pyrimidine bases in the DNA chain. It is a priori not clear whether an accurate reproduction of this order of nucleotides is possible by means of any simple physical structure mechanism of the complex DNA molecule, or if specific interaction forces are necessary which occur in such complex systems as the substance of the nucleus. In the present paper, the authors want to study one of the possible, simplest reduplication mechanisms. They presuppose that reduplication takes place over the whole chain length at the same time. By means of calculations on a nuclear model, the authors arrive at equation (13). From their calculations, the authors draw the following conclusions:

On the Kinetic Mechanism of Reduplication of Chain Molecules

S/020/60/132/03/59/066
B011/B005

The model of the reduplication process investigated yields the order of the reduplication time t^*. This order does not contradict the experimental data on the duration of the interphase. With increasing nucleotide excess, t^* decreases rapidly. Considering the cooperative character of the reduplication process, the interaction energies of nucleotides are similar to the energies of multiple hydrogen bonds. Finally, the authors state that with the poor number of available data on the characteristic values of the problem studied their complete mathematical investigation can hardly be of any use. There are 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 1, 1959, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1959

Card 2/2

NOVAKOVSKIY, V.M.; FISHMAN, S.N.

Theoretical comparison of the parameters of diffusion processes in tubes and on disks. [Trudy] UNIKHIM no.9:71-92 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Chemical apparatus—Corrosion)
(Fluid dynamics)

18.9100
24.7400 1160, 1395, 1555

26342
S/076/61/035/007/012/019
B127/B102

AUTHORS: Orlov, A. N., and Fishman, S. N.

TITLE: The theory of dissolution of inhomogeneous surfaces of solids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 7, 1961, 1529-1533

TEXT: The authors conducted quantitative studies on the dissolution of an inhomogeneous metal surface in the solution of an etching agent by means of an elementary macroscopic model. It is tried to give a mathematical description of the dissolution mechanism. The particle flux density from the metal into the solution is given by $\vec{j} = -\alpha\nabla\mu$. α is related to the diffusion coefficient D:

$D = \frac{\alpha}{\varrho}\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial c}$; in ideal gases: $D = \frac{\alpha}{\varrho}\frac{RT}{cM}$, where c is the concentration of the dissolved substance ϱ the density of the solution, and M the molecular weight. The authors start with the calculation of the corrosion rate. The chemical potential $\mu(\vec{r})$ is assumed to have cylindrical symmetry, with the axis of symmetry Oz being oriented perpendicular to the initial surface of

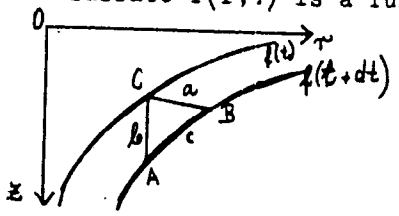
Card 1/6

The theory of dissolution ...

the specimen. The surface is described by $z = f(r,t)$. After $t + dt$ it is shifted by r. The ordinate change of a point C during the time dt equals $b = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dt$; the point which has the coordinates r and $f(r,t)$ at the moment t, is shifted during dt by the distance $a = \varrho_M^{-1} |\vec{j}| dt$ in the direction of $\vec{j}$; ϱ_M being the metal density. Considering the relations $\sin C = (j_r/|\vec{j}|)_{z=f(r,t)}$, $\cos C = (j_z/|\vec{j}|)_{z=f(r,t)}$, $\operatorname{ctg} A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r}$, it follows from the triangle ABC that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\varrho_M}\left(j_z|_{z=f(r,t)} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} j_r|_{z=f(r,t)}\right) \quad (5)$$

If the dependence of the chemical potential on the surface curvature (AB) is neglected, the function $\mu(z,r)$ at the surface $f(r,t)$ is a function of r only and is expressed by $\mathcal{E}(r)$:



Card 2/6

The theory of dissolution...

$$\mu\,(r,z,t)\big|_{z=f(r,t)} \equiv \bar{\mu}\,(r,f(r,t),t) = \varepsilon(r) \quad (6).$$

In the general case ε depends on $\partial f/\partial r$ and $\partial^2 f/\partial r^2$:

$$\bar{\mu}\,(r,f(r,t),t) = \varepsilon(r,f(r,t),\partial f/\partial r,\ \partial^2 f/\partial r^2) \quad (6a).$$

If (6) is solved with respect to $f(r,t)$, one obtains $f(r,t) = v(r,\varepsilon(r);\ t)$ (7). Differentiation of (6) and (7) yields

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial r} = \bar{\mu}'_r + \bar{\mu}'_f \frac{\partial f}{\partial r};\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = v'_r + v'_e \frac{\partial e}{\partial r}.$$
$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial r} = \bar{\mu}'_r + \bar{\mu}'_f \left(v'_r + v'_e \frac{\partial e}{\partial r}\right). \quad (8)$$

and one may write $\bar{\mu}'_f = (v'_\varepsilon)^{-1}$, $\bar{\mu}'_r = -\,v'_r/v'_\varepsilon$ (9). Now, the component of the current density with respect to the surface may be expressed by the

Card 3/6

The theory of dissolution...

derivative of the function v by the following formula

$$\left.\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial z}\right|_{z=f(r,t)} = \bar{\mu}_f' = \frac{1}{v_z}, \quad \left.\frac{\partial\mu}{\partial r}\right|_{z=f(r,t)} = \bar{\mu}_r' = -\frac{v_r}{v_z}$$

With (5) one obtains $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\alpha}{\rho_M}\left[1 - \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi}\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial r}\right)\right]$ (10). If (10) satisfies the conditions v=0 at t=0 and v=0 at ξ =0, one obtains

$$v = -2\left[\frac{t}{\rho_M}\int_0^{\xi}\alpha(\xi)\,d\xi\right]^{1/2} \quad (13).$$

If concentration effects are negligible, one may assume: c=1 or, according to (9):

$$\varkappa = n^2e^2\frac{ND}{RT}\rho\frac{N}{M}, \qquad (15)$$

$$v = -2(\varkappa t\varepsilon M^2/n^2\rho_M F^2)^{1/2}, \qquad (16)$$

Card 4/6

The theory of dissolution ....

F is the Faraday number, n the valence of the metal ions in the solution. The solution of equation (10) holds for the dissolution of an isotropic solid, while equation (16a) holds for the dissolution of an anisotropic substance. The particle flux density of substances on the surface is determined by the potential difference $\Delta\varphi$ between the sample and the solution

$$\Delta\mu = \frac{nF}{M}\Delta\varphi = \frac{1}{\varrho_M}\left(-\varepsilon_0 + \frac{Gb^2}{8\pi r^2}\right) + \frac{nF}{M}\varphi_0 \quad (17).$$

In this case ε_0 denotes the binding energy per unit volume of an ideal crystal φ_0 the residual components of the potential jump at the surface, G the shearing modulus, b is Bürger's vector. ε substituted by $\Delta\mu$ in (16)

$$h = |v(\infty, t) - v(r_0, t)| = C_0\sqrt{i}\left(\sqrt{1 + C_1/r_0^2} - 1\right), \quad (19)$$

$$C_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{\varkappa}{\rho_M}U}\,\frac{M}{nF}, \quad C_1 = Gb^2/8\pi U, \quad U = -\varepsilon_0 + \rho_M nF\varphi_0/M.$$

Card 5/6

The theory of dissolution ...

There are 1 figure and 10 references: 4 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 1: J. J. Gilman et. al. Sears. J. Appl. Phys. 29, 1958. Ref. 4: N. Cabrera et. al. Phys. Rev. 96, 1153, 1954; Ref. 5: J. J. Gilman et. al. J. Appl. Phys., 27, 1018, 1956; Ref. 7: S. Amelinckx, Philos. Mag., 1, 269, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: AN SSSR Institut fiziki metallov g. Sverdlovsk (AS USSR Institute of Metal Physics in Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: November 5, 1959

Card 6/6

VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V.; FISHMAN, S.N.

Theory of matrix synthesis of polynucleotides. Biofizika 10 no.5:723-728 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 23940-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6014944 SOURCE CODE: UR/0217/65/010/005/0723/0728

AUTHOR: Vol'kenshteyn, M. V.; Fishman, S. N. 38

ORG: Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR) 13

TITLE: Theory of matrix synthesis of polynucleotides

SOURCE: Biofizika, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 723-728

TOPIC TAGS: macromolecule, polymer, oligomer, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: The article contains a mathematical analysis of the problem of determining the length of chains built up in synthesis of a polymer on an oligomer and of why the time for building a particular chain depends closely on the size of the seed oligomer. The mathematical model takes into consideration not only the two kinetic stages: 1) filling of the matrix, and 2) its slippage with respect to the matrix, but also the kinetic factor of the possibility that the reaction will be halted because of the matrix tearing away from the chain being built up. Synthesis of such chains will occur later than in chains which did not separate from the matrix. The lag period observed experimentally in synthesis without a matrix corresponds to the time necessary to build up the first macromolecules. Separation of the chains from the matrix is then considered exclusively as a suspension of the reaction rather than as a "secondary" synthesis. The authors thank Yu. Ya. Gotlib for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 20 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Mar65 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 FV UDC: 577.3

VOL'KENSHTEYN, M.V.; FISHMAN, S.N.

Protein synthesis on polysomes. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.6:1407-1410 F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted May 26, 1964.

ZAYTSEV, I.A., inzh.; FISHMAN, S.Ya.

Increasing the efficiency of power plants on merchant marine motorships.
Sudostroenie 29 no.4:26-29 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Marine diesel engines) (Steam turbines, Marine)

Fishman, T.S.

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7943

Author : Fishman, T.S., Zimin, V.M., Kaporskaya, T.G.
Title : Experimental Verification of the Calculation Formulas in the Method of Standard Graphs.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kazanskogo un-ta, 1956, 116, No 1, 132-135

Abstract : An experimental verification of the formulas for the theoretical calculation of the slope of the Calibration curves in the spectral analysis were carried out with VIAM standards: duraluminum, AK-4, "nimoniki", highly-alloyed steel, and heat-resistant cast irons. The results of the theoretical calculations agreed in most cases well with the experimental data. The theoretical calculation of the slopes of the curves is possible only in that case, when the evaporation factor does not influence its value. The absence of this influence was checked by comparison of the values of the slopes of

USSR/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis. Instruments. K-7

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 7943

the calibration curves for solid standards and for solutions. The results were in agreement within the experimental accuracy. For the beginning of this work by the author, see Referat Zhur Fizika, 1956, 35879.

Card 2/2

FISHMAN, Ts. E., TRETYAKOV, V. I., VASHCHENKO, D. M., PAVLOVICH, N. V., TERENETSKOY, M. K. and SHIMKO, I. G.

"Thermal physical conditions of extraction of low-molecular combinations of meets of polymer."

Report presented at the Section on Thermal-physical Properties and Non-stationary Thermal Capacity, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

1.1600

S/226/62/00/003/011/014
I003/I203

AUTHOR: Pozin, Yu. M., Bondarenko, O. I. and Fishman, V. I.

TITLE: The production of highly porous metal powders for the accumulator industry

PERIODICAL: Proroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 80–85

TEXT: The authors describe their experience in the production of metal powder plates having open pores of an average porosity of 75%. The requirements which must be met by such plates are given, and a number of production problems are discussed such as raw materials, pressing, sintering and sizing. The recent trends in the production of highly porous and corrosion-resistant electrodes are mentioned, such as the production of iron-nickel powder electrodes or very porous plastic electrodes which can subsequently be metallized. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

VB

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy akkumulyatornyy institut (Scientific Accumulator Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1961

Card 1/1

FISHMAN, Ya., inzh.

New machinery for sugar beet harvesting. Tekh.v sel'khoz. 21 no.8: 31-34 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Sugar beet—Harvesting)

VLASENKO, Nikolay Dmitriyevich; FISHMAN, Yakov Natanovich; SMELYANSKIY, V.A., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Mechanization of threshing operations] Mekhanizatsiia rabot na tokakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 91 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Threshing)

FISHMAN, Ya.N., inzh.

Over-all mechanization of grain cleaning and drying. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.3:10-12 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Omskiy opornyy punkt Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sovkhozov.
(Grain--Cleaning) (Grain--Drying)

FISHMAN, Ya. N., inzh.

Use mechanical ventilation of grain. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'-khoz. 9 no.8:11-13 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Ventilation) (Grain--Storage)

MOISEYEV, A.N.; FISHMAN, Ya.N.

Weed control in beet fields. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.9: 45-47 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zashchity rasteniy Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Moiseyev). 2. Zaveduyushchiy eksperimental'noy konstruktorskoy laboratoriyey Kirgizskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zemledeliya (for Fishman).

FISHMAN, Ya.N.

Studying some problems of the machinery for continuous drying of grain in agriculture. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.2:34-36 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kirgizskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov yego pererabotki.

SOV/98-59-10-12/20

30(1)

AUTHOR: Fishman, Yu.A., Engineer

TITLE: The Calculation of Estimated Streamflow During Construction

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 10, pp 45-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article stresses the importance of the correct calculation of streamflow during the construction period. The present norms (TUiN, SNiP and SN-2-57) only cover constructions, either temporary or permanent, which are already in use, there being no method for accurately determining the amount of streamflow during the actual construction process. So far this method has been taken to be the same for all kinds of construction irrespectively, but the author suggests that the flow should be estimated as being lower during the construction process than when construction is complete, basing his arguments on the following considerations: 1) the construction process is usually of shorter duration than the period of exploitation; 2) the economic damage caused by the destruction of incomplete construction work is much less than that caused by the destruction of parts already in operation; 3) destruction of

Card 1/3

The Calculation of Estimated Streamflow During Construction

a construction during the building process does not involve such disastrous consequences as does that of completed work. A comparison of estimated and actual streamflow during building operations shows the actual flow to be much less than the estimated flow, the only 2 exceptions in research carried out on 16 schemes being the Irkutsk and Novosibirsk GES; details of all the schemes investigated are given in the table on page 46. The reservation is made that a reduction in the streamflow does not necessarily mean a reduction in the construction costs, and the author enumerates the factors which usually contribute to greater economy. Temporary constructions: in the case of the construction of cofferdams these factors are the avoidance of the use of bankets in river-spanning, pontoon bridges and special river-crossing equipment (such as in the case of the Kama and Bukhtarma GES); when rivers are crossed by the banket method, a lowering of the streamflow provides for the use of the pioneer method, a reduction in the height of the pontoon, the avoidance of the use of special equipment (cubes, tetrahedrons, etc.), a reduction in the number of blocks used in

The Calculation of Estimated Streamflow During Construction

the construction of the GES, dam, ground pipes, etc., the avoidance of conduit canals to the spillway section, a reduction in the amount of work required on the main construction, and a more rational method of passing the streamflow. Permanent constructions: a reduction in the streamflow past the unfinished construction work enables the fortification of the lower water to be simplified and the number of massive blocks to be reduced, while a similar reduction in the streamflow when the reservoir is filled enables the fortification of the lower water to be simplified, the number of massive blocks and apertures to be reduced, and the main construction work to be considerably rationalized. Of all the factors mentioned, that of the massive blocks is the most important, since the various complications their construction and installation involve (the example of underwater concreting on the Volga and Gor'kovskaya GES projects is given) add considerably to the cost. The author concludes by stressing the advisability of introducing new norms for the construction stage, adding that these can frequently be based on norms for the construction process itself. There is 1 table.

Card 3/3

FISHMAN, Yu.A., inzh.

Brief survey of the bridgings of the beds of large plain rivers in the construction of hydroelectric power stations. Energ. stroi. no. 16:33-42 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut po izyskaniyu i proyektirovaniyu gidroelektrostantsiy i gidroenergouzlov.

FISHMAN, Yu.A., inzh.

Modern methods of cofferdamming large channels in Holland.
Gidr.stroi. 32 no.9:46-50 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Netherlands—Cofferdams)

FISHMAN, Yu. A., inzh.

Cofferdamming river beds with floating elements. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.12:10-12 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Cofferdams)

SOKOLOV, G.V., inzh.; NAUMOV, V.N., inzh.; PSHENITSIN, L.S., inzh.; FISHMAN, Yu.A., inzh.

Cold waterproofing mastics on a base of organic solvents. Stroi. mat. 11 no.7:30-31 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ACCESSION NR: AP4029001 S/0126/64/017/003/0419/0427

AUTHOR: Indenbaum, G. V.; Fishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Distribution of dislocations and impurities of monocrystals of aluminum, obtained under conditions of unbalanced congealing, and their behavior during annealing

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, vol. 17, no. 3, 1964, 419-427

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation, distribution, impurity distribution, aluminum, aluminum monocrystal, unbalanced congealing, annealing, etching, x-rays spectrometer, defraction x-ray microscopy

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors developed methods for the exposure of dislocations with the aid of selective etching. An x-ray dual crystal spectrometer of a higher resolving power and defraction x-ray microscopy according to the Schulz method (Schulz, L. G. Trans. AIME, 1954, v. 200, p. 1082) are used for evaluation of disorientations, and the degree of perfection. In the course of investigating the application of etchers, the authors found compounds which yielded excellent results in the exposure of unity boundaries in aluminum crystals with a purity of from 99.992 to 99.996 wt-% (40% HNO_3 + (14-17)% HCl + (41-44)% Butyl Cellosolv + 2%-HF.)

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4029001

(The purer aluminum, the more HCl is required). The results of these spectral analyses of purity of the crystals in question are presented in a table. Microphotographs of these structures are given. The behavior of dislocations during annealing of samples after crystallization, and the interaction of dislocation with impurities are investigated. In conclusion, the authors propose a high resolution metallographic method for exposing the dislocation structure of aluminum crystals. The character of corrosion and the localization of corrosion in dislocation of 6 to 8% HCl are associated with the shape of the iron impurity in the solid solution of aluminum and iron. The substructure of crystals during the cell growth is thermally relatively stable. The authors express their gratitude to I. I. Novikov for his participation in the evaluation of this paper. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute for Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63 DATE ACQ: 27Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 027

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4039599 S/0126/64/017/005/0719/0725

AUTHORS: Indenbaum, G. V.; Tiraspol'skiy, V. I.; Fishman, Yu. M.

TITLE: Production of pure aluminum single crystals by the "deformation-annealing" method, and their substructure

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 5, 1964, 719-725

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum single crystals, deformation, annealing, crystal substructure, lattice distortion, impurity substructure

ABSTRACT: The method of growing aluminum single crystals by recrystallization after a small (critical) deformation was studied in order to supplement the existing data on this method. Main attention was given to the study of the initial state of the samples (size 5 x 10 x 75 mm or 10 x 10 x 75 mm), to the amount of preliminary deformation (cold rolling), to annealing conditions and to the effects of these factors on the size of the recrystallized grains. For the best results the samples (in the initial state) should be fully recrystallized after their deformation by cold rolling and should consist of grains 3-5 mm in size. Uniaxial tension provided the best means for deforming the sample, and it produced optimal results at the deformation ranging from 1.2 to 1.8%. The terminal annealing was attained by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039599

decreasing the heating rate in the interval of 450-560C so as to produce a temperature increase of 100C in 24 hours. This was followed by holding the samples at 600-640C for 1.5-2.0 hours. The whole cycle of the final annealing proceeded automatically and lasted 48 hours. Structural changes in the sample were studied by etching and by x-ray analyses. The results showed that the appearance of multiple subboundaries (defective structure) was determined by annealing conditions. For example, rough base-plate surface with a depression of 15 microns 20 mm long produced lattice curvature of 20'. At a high temperature this led to the grain polygonization. Thermal stresses were regarded as another possible source of the lattice distortion. The x-ray diffraction patterns obtained by the Schultz method revealed certain lattice distortions which were ascribed to an uneven distribution of impurities in the sample. The pattern of the impurity distribution along the former grain boundaries persisted after the terminal annealing. However, microscopic study revealed that these segregations did not represent the disorientation boundaries. "The authors express their appreciation to N. M. Bliznyukova and N. L. Sherbaum who participated in this work." Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Card: 2/3 2

L 12100-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000529 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/65/010/006/0845/0849

AUTHOR: Lyuttsau, V. G.; Fishman, Yu. M.; Svetlov, I. L.

ORG: Institute of Machinery Studies (Institut mashinovedeniya)

TITLE: X-ray studies of the dislocation structure of filamentary copper crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 845-849

TOPIC TAGS: fiber cyrstal, crystal lattice dislocation, x-ray crystallography, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: The high elasticity limit of filamentary crystals has not yet been clarified. One of the approaches to the problem is to study directly the dislocation structure of such crystals. The most appropriate method for the investigation of filamentary crystals of medium thickness is the micro x-ray diffraction approach developed by A. R. Lang which was applied earlier to the study of the dislocation structure of NaCl crystals (W. W. Webb, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 194, 1960). The present authors used a Hilger diffractometer to study the block and dislocation structure of filamentary crystals of copper. The main result of the investigation is the discovery that as the size of the crystals decreases they become increasingly perfect. The relationship between the structure and the

UDC: 548.4

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L 12100-66
ACC NR: AP6000529

9

strength of filamentary crystals will be established during future comparisons of the results of structural and mechanical investigations carried out on the same samples. The authors thank B. M. Rovinskiy, V. L. Indenbom, and V. N. Rozhanskiy for the discussion of the results of the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 15Dec64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 012

Card 2/2

L 24470-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5000701 S/2599/64/000/043/0003/0016

13
11
B+1

AUTHOR: Romov, A. I.; Fishman, Yu. S.; Rybak, V. I.

TITLE: Numerical wind forecast and computation of divergence from the geostrophic wind at the mean level

SOURCE: Kiyev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trduy, no. 43, 1964. Voprosy sinopticheskoy i dinamicheskoy meteorologii (Problems in synoptic and dynamic meteorology), 3-16

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, wind, geostrophic wind, numerical weather forecasting, cyclone, atmospheric pressure, anticyclone

ABSTRACT: This paper presents an analysis of the results of wind forecasting and divergence from the geostrophic wind at the mean level. The paper begins with the geostrophic wind at the mean level. The paper begins with the principal equations and presentation of the computation model, followed by examples of computations and some results of testing of the progrostic model. The principal original contribution is an analysis of computed maps of wind divergence from the geostrophic. The maps clearly show a pattern in the direction of the vectors of wind divergence in pressure formations. Above both cyclonic and anticyclonic

Card 1/3

L 24470-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000701

regions the ageostrophic wind blows clockwise; the vector field of divergences forms in anticyclonic vortex. This is noticeable not only over well-developed cyclones, but also over pressure formations with weak pressure gradients. Thus, in [illegible] cones, the vectors of the geostrophic and ageostrophic velocities are [illegible] in opposite directions [illegible] less [illegible] velocity. [illegible] geostrophic approximation. [illegible] the other hand, the geostrophic [illegible] ive [illegible] tely identical directions and [illegible] geostrophic wind. Allowance for the ageostrophic wind in the free atmosphere [illegible] made in synoptic practice, such as [illegible] obtaining [illegible] information aloft using pressure field [illegible] describe the [illegible] of the output and analysis of [illegible] results using the display on [illegible] a cathode-ray tube; the [illegible] been described earlier (Rybak, V. I., Shishonok, [illegible], Avtomatizatsiya i priboro-stroyeniye, No. 1, 1963). The working surface of the screen is 170 mm^2; output of information is more than 15,000 points per second. This makes it possible to obtain the results in the form of a photographic map of the predicted wind. Orig. art. has: 32 formulas, 5 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/3

L 24470-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5000701

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Kiev (Ukrainian hydrometeorolcgical scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

L 19390-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5008056 S/0000/64/000/000/0120/0131

AUTHOR: Romov, A. J.; Fishman, Yu. S.

TITLE: Ageostrophic deviations and their calculation in numerical forecast of wind

SOURCE: Simpozium po chislennym metodam prognoza pogody. Moscow, 1963. Trudy. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964, 120-131

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, forecasting, model ageostrophic wind

ABSTRACT: This paper is devoted to an investigation of one of the variants of the ageostrophic model which makes it possible to predict wind from its initial field by computing the ageostrophic deviations and by using the equations of horizontal motion in their "semiprimitive" form as the forecast equations. A spatial four-level scheme and two variants of the mean-level scheme of forecasting wind are worked out. Charts for deviations of wind from geostrophic computed by various methods for the 500 mb level are analyzed. The ageostrophic field is closely associated with the nature of baric formations; the conclusions on its connection with evolution of the synoptic situation are provisional. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 22 equations.

Card 1/2

L 19390-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5008056 0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

LJC

Card 2/2

FISHMAN, Z., inzhener.

Packaging mixed feeds preserves their quality. Muk.-elev.prom. 20 no.10:31 O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Novosibirskiy trest Glavmuki.
(Feeding and feeding stuffs) (Flour and feed trade)

TERENT'YEV, M.L.; OSAD'KO, M.P.; BRAGINSKIY, B.I.; SLOBODIN, V.M.; FISHMAN, Z.A.; LEVIN, I.Ye.; TSYNKOV, M.Yu.; BADIR'YAN, G.G.; TYUTIN, V.A.; ABRAMOV, V.A.; FRAYER, S.V.; KOBCHIKOVA, I.A.; KARNAUKHOVA, Ye.I.; OBOLENSKIY, K.P.; IL'IN, S.A.; GAVRILOV, V.I.; FREYDMAN, S.M.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.S., redaktor; LAPIDUS, M.A., redaktor; RAKITINA, Ye.D., redaktor; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for students of collective farm economy] V pomoshch' izuchaiushchim ekonomiku kolkhozov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 423 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Collective farms)

ФЕЙМАН, З. А.

BELYANUSHKIN, Yuriy Petrovich; FISHMAN, Z.A.; CHAPLYGIN, V.A.;
RANNIKOV, N.A.,redaktor; GOR'KOVA, Z.D.,tekhnicheskiy redaktor;

[Collective farm production plan and debit and credit estimate for 1957: practice of the "Novaia zhizn'" Collective Farm of Kamensk District in Sverdlovsk Province] Proizvodstvennyi plan i prikhodo-raskhodnaia smeta kolkhoza na 1957 god; opyt kolkhoza "Novaia zhizn'" Kamenskogo raiona Sverdlovskoi oblasti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 123 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Collective farms--Farm management)

BELYANUSHKIN, Yuriy Petrovich; FISHMAN, Z.A.; CHAPLYGIN, V.A.

[How to draw up a production and finance plan for a collective farm] Kak sostavit' proizvodstvenno-finansovyi plan kolkhoza. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1959. 174 p.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Collective farms--Finance)

KAUSHANSKIY, M.Z.; FISHOV, L.M.

A case of spontaneous pneumothorax following a closed thoracic trauma. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.2:56-57 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz Moldavskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - kand.med.nauk M.A.Burlachenko)

FISHOV, N.I.; CHLENOV, M.S.; GICHKO, T.A.

Leonid Petrovich Khersonskii. 30th anniversary of the medical, scientific and public activity. Vest.oto-rin 17 no.4:82 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Khersonskii, Leonid P.)

SOV/137-58-9-18541

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Rabkin, M. A., Torgovitskaya, S. B., Ratner, Yu. Z., Shishatskiy, F. Ye., Fishteyn, B. M.

TITLE: Prevention of Corrosion in Cooling-system Components of a Blast Furnace (Zashchita detaley sistemy okhlazhdeniya domennoy pechi ot korrozii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 4, pp 222-232

ABSTRACT: The corrosion destruction of cooling-system components (CSC) of the "Azovstal'" plant blast furnaces employing sea water as a coolant was investigated. It has been established that the water-pipe system of a furnace begins to fail as early as 2.5 months after a general overhaul of the furnace, and that, on the average, approximately 4000 m of the 10,000 m of water pipes must be replaced within a one-year period. The following factors contribute to the destruction of the components: Electro-chemical corrosion (C) (formation of macrogalvanic couples at the junctions of steel pipes with bronze, copper, cast-iron, and other CSC); destruction of

Card 1/2

Prevention of Corrosion in Cooling-system Components of a Blast Furnace

metal and its protective film by erosion caused by hard particles suspended in the water; chemical C due to sulfur-dioxide and carbon-dioxide gases present in blast-furnace shops at elevated temperatures. Threaded areas and their adjoining zones suffer the greatest destruction, also steel Tees and cast-iron elbows in which the oxide film composed of the C products is destroyed by impact as the water jet is forced into a turn. The investigation revealed the following: The inefficiency of electrochemical protection of the CSC by Zn protectors; the inefficiency of the employment of Al-Zn alloys which become overgrown with barnacles and other impurities contained in the water; the ineffectiveness of the method whereby pipes and fittings are internally coated with cadmium and enamel. In order to prevent C, it is recommended that components made of different metals be joined together by means of 50-300 mm long connecting pipes made of Cr-Ni stainless steel (utilizing for this purpose the waste products of the pipe-rolling industry) and that all fittings be coated internally with asbestos cement (85% cement and 15% asbestos).

1. Blast furnaces--Performance 2. Blast furnaces--Equipment
3. Corrosion--Control

L. Kh.

TKACHEV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; FISHTEYN, B.M., inzh.

Some factors determining the structure and wear resistance of hard facing deposited as sormite. Avtom. svar. 17 no.11:57-64 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.

TKACHEV, V.N.; RADCHENKO, A.T.; FISHTEYN, B.M.

Characteristics of the white layer formation on cog wheels. Metalloved. i term.obr.met. no.1:47-49 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Rostovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.

AP5007359

Tkachev, V. N.; Kazintsev, M. V.; Smovt, M. [illegible]; Frantsyn, F. M.

[illegible] for surfacing. Class [illegible]

[illegible] izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, [illegible]

metal surfacing, welding

Author's Certificate introduced [illegible] trains
[illegible] silicon [illegible]
[illegible] contains [illegible]
[illegible], boron [illegible]

[illegible] Rostov-on-[illegible]

Card 1/[illegible]

L 04055-67 EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AR6026313 SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/66/000/004/0013/0013

AUTHOR: Gugel', S. M.; Fishteyn, B. M.; Koltunova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Investigating the effect of initial structure and heat treatment conditions on the corrosion resistance and mechanical properties of acid-resistant 1Kh18N12M2TL sheet steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostr mat konstr i raschet detal mash. Gidropr, Abs. 4.48.99

REF SOURCE: Sb. rabot Rostovsk.-n/D. n.-i. in-ta tekhnol. mashinostr., vyp. 11, 1965, 138-149

TOPIC TAGS: steel structure, ~~metal heat treatment~~, corrosion resistant steel, sheet metal

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect which various heat treatment conditions and the structures characteristic for each set of conditions have on the mechanical properties of 1Kh18N12M2TL steel. It is found that the optimum hardening temperature for sheet components made from 1Kh18N12M2TL steel is 1150°C with a holding time of 2 hours. The rate at which the components are heated does not have any considerable effect on the change in structure and properties of sheet steel heat treated at optimum temperatures and holding time. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11
kh

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.14.018.8:620.193

ACC NR: AP6026441 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/005/0064/0065

AUTHOR: Babichev, A. P. (Candidate of technical sciences); Khodosh, B. B. (Engineer); Fishteyn, B. M. (Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: Stressed state of the surface layer of components treated by vibrorumbling

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 5, 1966, 64-65

TOPIC TAGS: metal polishing, abrasive, metal stress, surface phenomenon

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect which vibrorumbling in a medium of grit and chilled steel balls has on second order residual stresses in the surface layer of steel specimens. X-ray diffraction analysis was used for determining residual stresses. Preliminary studies on 45 steel showed a reduction in microdeformations by a factor of 2-2.5. Welded specimens of St. 2 steel were subjected to vibrorumbling for 90 minutes at 2000 vibrations per minute with an amplitude of 1.25 mm in a medium of KCh 6-8 VTK abrasive grit (grain size 5-16 mm) and chilled steel balls 4-6 mm in diameter. The results show a reduction in second order stresses in the weld zone. The lower level of microdeformations in the heat-affected zone in comparison with the base metal is due to recrystallization processes in the unannealed base metal. Experiments conducted to determine the effect of initial stress level showed that the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.923.9

ACC NR: AP6026441

nature of the variation in residual second order stresses due to vibrorumbling depends on the initial stress level: treatment of specimens with high initial stresses results in a reduction in the level of microdeformations while treatment of annealed specimens may increase the level of microdeformations in the surface layer. It is possible that vibrorumbling may be used to change the stressed state of the surface layer of components to increase their durability. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/11/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6036381 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/2082/2085

AUTHOR: Dianova, V. A.; Mustel', Ye. R.; Fishuk, A. P.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Department of Physics,

TITLE: Frequency conversion using double modulation of light

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 2082-2085

TOPIC TAGS: light modulation, frequency conversion

ABSTRACT: D. J. Blattner and F. Sterzer proposed a system for optical-band frequency conversion which permits using low-frequency photo detectors for reception of SHF-signal-modulated light. The system comprises an electro-optical crystal (frequency converter), an analyzer, and a photo detector. A light modulated at frequency ω_1 falls on a crystal placed in a field of frequency ω_2;

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ACC NR: AP6036381

the resulting light after the analyzer comes modulated by combination frequencies $m\omega_1 \pm n\omega_2$, where m and n are equal to 0, 1, 2, 3, ... A lowest $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ frequency is of practical importance. A further analysis of the above system points up the expediency of a polarization modulation (instead of AM); the polarization modulation system is simpler (the analyzer and two $\lambda/4$-plates not needed) and promises a double efficiency of conversion; the same electro-optical crystal can be used for modulation and conversion of frequency. In an experimental verification, a resonator was excited at 700 and 701 Mc, and an output signal of 1 Mc was received at the output of a photomultiplier. "The authors wish to thank V. N. Parygin for discussing the results." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas. * RCA Rev., 1962, 23, 3, 407.

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Feb66 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

FISHZON, A., arkh.

Experimental row houses. Zhil.stroi. no.7:24 '58.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Sverdlovsk--Apartment houses)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.

Effects of difacil on the principal functions of the stomach in patients with ulcer and chronic gastritis. Trudy LSGMI 37:48-59 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - deystv.chlen AMN SSSR, prof. S.V.Anichkov) i Kafedra terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova (nachal'nik kafedry - prof. P.I.Shilov).

(PEPTIC ULCER, ther.
adiphenine, eff. on gastric funct. (Rus))
(CASTRITIS, ther.
same)
(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS, ther. use
adiphenine in peptic ulcer & chronic gastritis.

SHILOV, P.I., prof., polkovnik med. sluzhby; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu. I., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Clinical value of the gastrographic method of exploration. Voen. med. zhur. no.2:37-40 F '59. (MIRA 12:7)
(STOMACH, dis.
diag., gastrographic method (Rus))
(STOMACH, radiography,
diag. value (Rus))

KALGIN, V.K.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.

A case of Reiter's syndrome of gonorrheal etiology. Sovet. med. 23 no.2:139-140 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(REITER'S DISEASE, etiol. & pathogen,
gonorrhea (Rus))
(GONORRHEA, compl.
Reiter's dis (Rus))

SHILOV, P.I., prof.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.

Experience in spasmolytin therapy for patients with chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer. Sov. med. 24 no. 10:44-49 O '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nach. - prof. P.I. Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(STOMACH--DISEASES) (PEPTIC ULCER) (PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)

SHILOV, P.I., prof.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I. (Leningrad)

Clinical significance of stomach function tests. Klin.med. 38 no.8:80-87 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (nach. - prof. P.I. Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(STOMACH)

KALGIN, V.K., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Use of novocaine in the compound treatment of eczema. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:78 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(NOVOCAINE) (ECZEMA)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu. I., kand. med. nauk; POROSHIN, K. K.

Clinical aspects and pathological anatomy of hormonally inactive forms of cancer of the adrenal cortex. Nov. khir. arkh. no.2: 62-67 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(ADRENAL CORTEX—CANCER)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk; KALGIN, V.K.

Treatment of Reiter's syndrome. Urologiia no.5:60-61 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(REITER'S DISEASE)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.; KAYEVITSER, I.M.; ZORIN, N.A.

Mechanism of the formation of paroxysmal tachycardia and a form of cardiac fibrillation resembling an attack. Trudy MONIKI no.5:237-242 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz II terapevticheskoy kliniki Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.P.Pressman) i Klinskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - B.V.Smirnov).

(ARRHYTHMIA)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk (Solnechnogorsk, Moskovskoy oblasti); KOROTKOV, L.A. (Solnechnogorsk, Moskovskoy oblasti); KOLESNIKOV, A.I. (Solnechnogorsk, Moskovskoy oblasti)

Clinical aspects and treatment of atrophic myotonia. Vrach. delo no.10:146-148 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(MYOTONIA)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk; GALIL-OGLY, G.A., kand.med.nauk; POROSHIN, K.K. (Moskva)

Adrenal neuroblastomas. Klin.med. 40 no.6:71-78 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz 57-y bol'nitsy Moskvy (glavnyy vrach S.B. Vol'fson).
(ADRENAL GLANDS—CANCER)

SHILOV, P. I., doktor med. nauk, prof.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu. I., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad)

Study of the acid-forming function of the stomach according to indices of the hourly secretion rate and the concentration of free hydrochloric acid. Klin. med. 40 no.7:81-87 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1 (nachal'nik - prof. P. I. Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(STOMACH--SECRETIONS) (HYDROCHLORIC ACID)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand.med. nauk (Moskva); GAL'PERIN, Yu.B.(Moskva)

Interrelations between chronic tonsillitis and chronic gastritis. Vest. otorin. no.1:70-74 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(TONSILS—DISEASES) (STOMACH—INFLAMMATION)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand.med. nauk (g.Solnechnogorsk, Moskovskoy oblasti)

Use of spasmolytin in the compound treatment of peptic ulcer and chronic gastritis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.3: 12-14 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--INFLAMMATION) (ADIPHENINE)

FISHZON,RYSS, Yu.I. (Moskva); POROSHIN-KLESHCHUK, K.K. (Moskva).

Dysembryogenetic retroperitoneal tumors. Vop.onk. 9 no.2:69-73'63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE--CANCER)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand. med. nauk (Moskovskaya oblast'); GAL'PERIN, Yu.B. (Moskovskaya oblast'); SHIPIK, N.I. (Moskovskaya oblast').

State of the stomach in chronicn tonsillitis. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.5:34-38 S-O'63 (MIRA 17:3)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand. med. nauk

Concerning V.P. Nikitin's article "Functional diseases of the cardiovascular system, their diagnosis and treatment." Klin. med. 41 no.6:155-156 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

LEBEDEV, F.M.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.; KOLESNIKOV, A.I.

Rate of pulse wave spread; methodology and clinicodiagnostic significance. Kardiologiia 4 no.3:82-87 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra terapii usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No.1 (nachal'nik - prof. P.I.Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KOROSTOVTSEV, S.B.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.; BALAKHINA, M.R.;
VO VAN-VIN; ZHDAN, P.P.; KULTYSHEVA, Z.F.; Litvinenko, G.V.

Comparative characteristics of stomach exploration without catheter by means of ion-exchange resins saturated with azure and by Sahli's test. Lab. delo no. 8:470-474 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1 (nachal'nik - prof. P.I.Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova i Okruzhnoy gospital' (nachal'nik A.M.Andryushchenko), Leningrad.

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., kand. med. nauk (Leningrad)

Use of cholinolytic substances with a various mechanism of action in the treatment of peptic ulcer. Sov. med. 28 no.10:67-74 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRASIL'NIKOV, L.G.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.

Comparative study of the mechanical and electrical recording of human gastric peristalsis. Nov. med. tekh. no.1:66-71 '62. (MIRA 19:1)

FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby zapasa, kand. med. nauk

Problems of the pathogenesis of peptic ulcer in the light of present-day data. Voen.-med. zhur. no. 1:44-48 Ja '66
(MIRA 19:1)

FISKEN, A.

"Chief characteristics of continuous shaping in the manufacture of chip boards."

p. 218 (Faipar) Vol. 7, no. 5, Oct. 1957
Budapest, Hungary

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

ACCESSION NR: AP4013549 S/0133/64/000/001/0050/0052

AUTHORS: Kobyzev, V. K.; Yershov, V. N.; Kuznetsov, A. F.; Mazurik, P. N.; Ryazanov, D. G.; Fiskes, E. Ya.

TITLE: Rolling two-layer sheets with the basic layer made of low-alloy steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 1, 1964, 50-52

TOPIC TAGS: rolling, plating, low alloy steel, steel, 16GS low alloy steel, carbon steel, OKh13 stainless steel, Kh18N10T stainless steel, St.3 steel, stainless steel, corrosion, steel corrosion, steel mechanical properties, 3K steel, 15K steel, 20K steel, regenerative furance, continuous furnace

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out in order to study the surface quality and the mechanical properties of two-layer steel sheets. The samples were a basic sheet made of low-alloy steel (16GS) plated with stainless steels OKh13 or Kh18N10T. The procedure followed was developed by the KMK (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine). One part of the samples was held at 1260C for 1.25 hours, at 1320C for 0.75 hours, and at 1310C for 1.5 hours. Temperature at the end of rolling was 1170-1180C, and rolling was completed either with or without edging. In the former case the plate

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013549

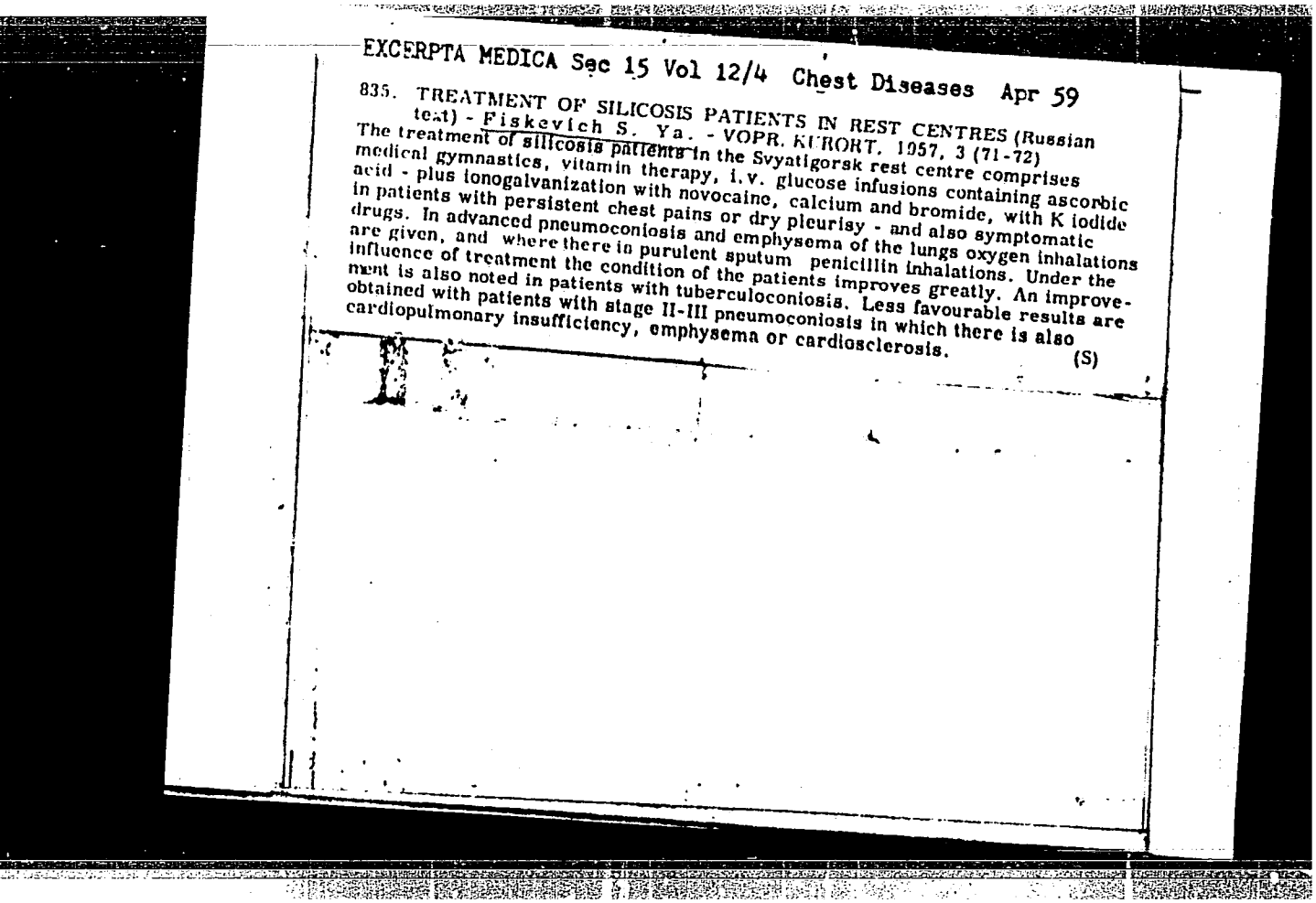
metal was ruptured in some cases; in the latter case the quality of the metal surface was much higher, and no peeling of the plate layer was observed. The remaining samples were heated in a continuous furnace to 1310-1330C for 4.5 hours. Temperature at the end of rolling was 1000-1010C. All the samples plated with steel Kh13N10T underwent thermal treatment at 900-930C after rolling, while samples plated with steel OKh13 were held at 660C for 14-18 hours. The results obtained were satisfactory. They are presented graphically in Figs. 1 and 2 on the Enclosures. "I. L. Vaynshteyn, M. M. Bazhenov, A. V. Yakubson, and G. S. Bublik participated in this work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy k binat (Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 03Feb63 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 12/4 Chest Diseases Apr 59

835. TREATMENT OF SILICOSIS PATIENTS IN REST CENTRES (Russian text) - Fiskevich S. Ya. - VOPR. KURORT. 1957, 3 (71-72)

The treatment of silicosis patients in the Svyatigorsk rest centre comprises medical gymnastics, vitamin therapy, i.v. glucose infusions containing ascorbic acid - plus ionogalvanization with novocaine, calcium and bromide, with K iodide in patients with persistent chest pains or dry pleurisy - and also symptomatic drugs. In advanced pneumoconiosis and emphysema of the lungs oxygen inhalations are given, and where there is purulent sputum penicillin inhalations. Under the influence of treatment the condition of the patients improves greatly. An improvement is also noted in patients with tuberculoconiosis. Less favourable results are obtained with patients with stage II-III pneumoconiosis in which there is also cardiopulmonary insufficiency, emphysema or cardiosclerosis. (S)

LI, A.D., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik. (Leningrad, ul. Khalturina, d.4/1, kv. 54) FISKIN, E.A.

Result of osteoplasty with preserved homograft [with summary in English] Vest.khir. 81 no.10:72-75 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

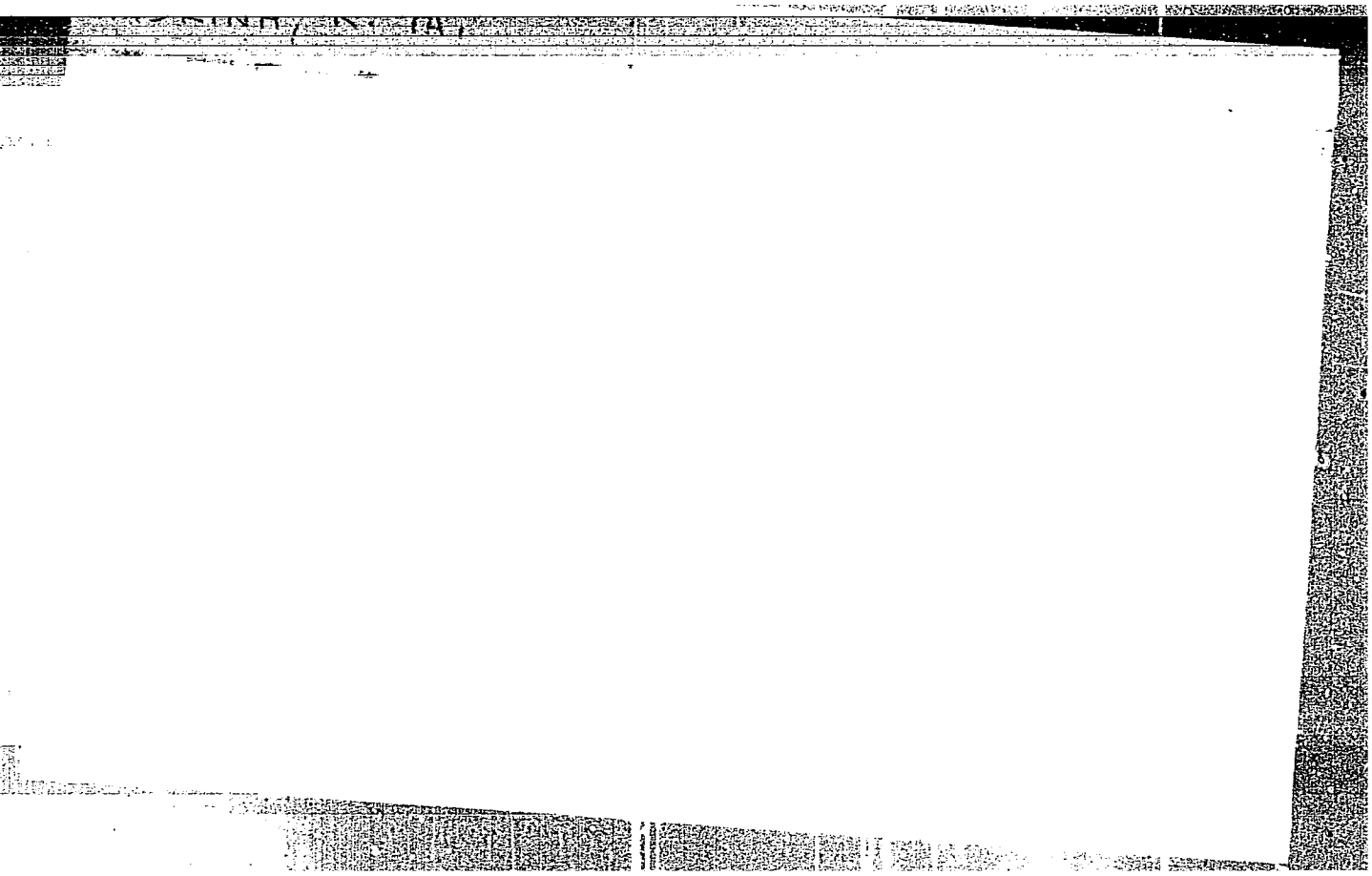
1. Iz otdeleniya vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. V.I. Rozov) Leningradskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. prof. V.S. Balakina).

(BONE AND BONES, transpl.
homograft, freeze-dired, results (Rus))

FISKIN, E.A. (Leningrad, Pskovskaya ul., d.8, kv.25)

Subastragalar luxations of the foot. Vest.khir. 83 no.11:45-51 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz otdeleniya neotlozhnoy travmatologii (zav. - kand. meditsinskikh nauk S.Ye. Kashkarov) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. V.S. Balakina).
(FOOT fract. & disloc.)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413310015-3"

FISKINA, K. YA.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4592

Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass

Issledovaniya v oblasti termoreaktivnykh plastmass (Investigations in the Field of Thermosetting Plastics) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 98 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii; Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass.

Ed.: V. M. Tur'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. G. Shpak.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical engineers and technicians, and research chemists interested in thermosetting plastics.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 11 articles which reflect some Soviet efforts and achievements in synthesizing plastics with special physicochemical properties, i.e., water-, acid-, heat-, and arc-resistance. No personalities are mentioned. References given are mainly Soviet and English, with several French and German and accompany the articles.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TP986.A2I68)

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S/191/60/000/010/009/017
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Leyrikh, V. E., Antonova, I. T., Savvina, Yu. A., Fiskina, R. Ya., Brodskiy, G. S.

TITLE: Properties of Concrete With Furyl Aniline Resin Addition

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 10, pp. 38-42

TEXT: This is a report on the improvement of concrete properties by the polymerization of furyl alcohol with aniline. Aniline is added as a hydrochloride. Furyl alcohol added to the cement suspension (20%), slows down the concrete structure formation; 5% $CaCl_2$ are therefore added for an accelerator. The addition of hydrochloride of aniline is varied, depending on the desired concrete properties, between 5 and 100%, referred to furyl alcohol. The resin is formed under liberation of heat. The liquid addition is calculated by the equations generally in use for ordinary concrete. The concrete prepared from different kinds of cement and aggregates with a furyl aniline resin content was tested for its technological properties. An И -116 (I-116) vibrator served for its

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Properties of Concrete With Furyl Aniline Resin Addition

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condensation. The following values of compressive strength were found for concrete with a ratio liquid : binding agent (cement plus microfiller) = 0.45: Portland cement of the Belgorodskiy zavod (Belgorod Factory) after 180 days 314 kg/cm^2; Portland cement of type БТЦ(BTTs) of the Nikolayevskiy zavod (Nikolayev Factory) after 180 days 370 kg/cm^2, under evaporation 376 kg/cm^2. The resistance to impact amounted after 90 days for BTTs cement to 5.0 kg.cm/cm^3, for Belgorod cement 4.5 kg.cm/cm^3; (30-35% more than in ordinary concrete). The coefficient of the bond between concrete and reinforcement ranged between 0.14 and 0.20 (as against 0.10 and 0.15 in ordinary concrete). The chemical stability was tested in Tuymazy petroleum, kerosene, gasoil, mineral oil, marine water, and ground water from Devonian horizons. All samples exhibited good stability over a 6-month testing time. A test for permeability to water (at 70 atm) and A -72 (A-72) gasoline (at 20-25 atm) showed that 6-cm thick concrete remained impermeable for 10-15 days. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

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B136/B101

AUTHORS: Fiskina, R. Ya., Brodskiy, G. S.

TITLE: New anticorrosive materials based on condensation products of furyl alcohol

SOURCE: Primeneniye polimerov v antikorrozionnoy tekhnike. Ed. by I. Ya. Klinov and P. G. Udyma. Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. Vses. sovet nauchno-tekhn. obshchestv., 75-87

TEXT: A large number of furyl and furyl phenol formaldehyde resins, either pure or modified with polyvinyl acetal resin, epoxy resin, or other resins, were synthesized from furyl alcohol obtained by hydrogenation of furfurol. The furyl resin ФЛ-2 (FL-2) is soluble in alcohol-acetone mixtures but insoluble in gasoline and kerosene. The time of gelatinization is 47'20" at 160°C, and 52" at 300°C, where the resin passes over into a resite-like state. Water containing levulinic acid and traces of formaldehyde is liberated during polycondensation. The content of hydroxyl groups drops with decreasing content of free furyl alcohol. This proves that OH groups react with hydrogen at the alpha position in the first stage and that

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polymerization occurs at the double bonds in the second stage. FL-2 solidifies at 18 - 20°C in the presence of acid catalysts such as naphthalene sulfonic acid, Petrov's contact, p-toluene sulfonic acid, p-toluene sulfochloride, aniline hydrochloride, etc. At 150 - 160°C solidification is accelerated in the presence of boric acid, maleic acid, and other acids. FL-2 displays good impregnating properties, strong adhesion to various materials, high heat resistance, and stability against acids and lyes. A resin with a gelatinization rate of 20 - 90" at 140 - 150°C was synthesized from furyl alcohol and from a water-soluble phenol formaldehyde resin containing many methylol groups (phenol alcohols). At 80°C, the resin becomes a very mobile liquid which polymerizes rapidly. Solidification sets in even at 140 - 150°C. The resin, which was designated ФЛ(FL), displays good adhesion to metals, plastics, concrete, glass, wood, cement, etc. The furyl phenol formaldehyde resin Ф-8 (F-8) was obtained similarly. A special furyl aniline resin makes it possible to obtain concretes that are impervious to water, gas, and gasoline; the resin may

New anticorrosive materials based on ... S/852/62/000/000/010/020
B136/B101

also form inside the concrete. Other cements mentioned are ФЛ-1 (FL-1) and ФЛ-4 (FL-4) filled with graphite; Ф-10(F-10) and Ф-9 (F-9) which are furyl phenol formaldehyde resins modified with polyvinyl acetal; Ф-7Т (F-7T) which is made from furyl phenol formaldehyde resins combined with polyvinyl acetal in a mixture of alcohol and ethyl acetate; and ФЛ-4С(FL-4S) which is a furyl phenol formaldehyde acetal resin combined with epoxy resin. The best anticorrosive properties are obtained by using hot-cured cement based on these furyl resins with graphite, microasbestos, and other fillers. The newly developed resins are stable against acids and lyes but unstable in an oxidizing atmosphere. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

DORONENKOV, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; DUSHINA, E.M., inzh.; FISKINA, R.Ya., inzh.

Anticorrosion polymer solution on the basis of furyl resins and mineral fillers. Stroi. mat. 11 no.8:23 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)